

the provisions now existing in other enactments.

Certain members sought to create an impression that by the passage of this Bill many Hindu women would be compelled to get themselves converted to Christianity. He was sorry that such an impression should prevail. In fact, such opportunities were greater at present because women who erred once were not being taken back by their relatives, with the result that they had to take shelter under Christian missionaries who alone seemed to be going to their rescue. If as proposed ashrams were opened for all such women, they would continue to be within the Hindu fold, whether their nearest relatives took them back or not.

With regard to Mr. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao's observation that public opinion must first favour legislation of this type, he said that public opinion had already existed in its favour, as was evident from the fact that a resolution in this behalf had been passed by the Assembly about three or four years ago when Mr. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao was also present. More recently, the All India Women's Conference as well as some of the Ladies' Associations in Mysore had passed resolutions requesting the Government to introduce such legislation. The public of Shimoga and the Youth League of Thirthahalli had also held meetings and passed resolutions to the same effect. After the speaker had given notice of this Bill, the Government had consulted many District Boards and Municipalities the bulk of which had also expressed themselves in favour of it. And even though the others did not definitely express themselves in favour, the fact that no protests had been received from them showed that the State as a whole was in favour of the proposed legislation.

There seemed to be an impression in certain quarters that the proposed Bill contained provisions some of which would cause hardship to the concerned people, especially in the matter of punishments. If that was the general opinion, he would certainly consider how far the provisions should be made less drastic and also in what other respects

the Bill could be modified or improved so as to make it altogether acceptable. With this assurance he requested the Assembly to lend its unanimous support to the Bill. He was anxious to carry the Assembly with him and this explained why he did not rush to place the Bill before the Legislative Council even though the Government had permitted him to do so.

Thereupon the general principles of the Bill were put to vote and passed by a majority.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for the day to meet again at 12 of the clock the next day.

SIXTH DAY.

Thursday, 25th October 1934.

The House reassembled at 12 of the clock.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Decennial Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Bhadravati Iron Works

MESSRS. MEER MAHOMED SAHER (Minorities); HANJI BASAPPA (Trikere Taluk) and M. SIDDALINGAPPA SERTY (Chikmagalur Taluk).—

Q.—38. Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) What are the income and expenditure of the Bhadravati Iron Works for the last ten years?

(b) Is it a fact that a special allowance is granted in the Iron Works area?

(c) Is it a fact that the office staff of the Iron Works are not paid their salary on the 1st of every month and that the Kemmangundi staff are not also paid their salary for 2 or 3 months?

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.—

A.—38. (a) *Vide* statement below :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
1924-25 ...	9,76,434	18,00,236
1925-26 ...	10,74,011	14,99,077
1926-27 ...	16,41,681	19,59,296

Year	Income	Expenditure
1927-28 ...	17,94,491	19,75,278
1928-29 ...	15,67,965	15,50,556
1929-30 ...	14,17,371	17,65,128
1930-31 ...	16,41,015	18,91,917
1931-32 ...	16,17,049	15,52,704
1932-33 ...	15,96,063	14,50,900
1933-34 ...	10,98,883	15,58,792

(b) No.

(c) No. Salary is paid before the 5th of the ensuing month and wages between the 15th and 25th.

Primary Schools in Shimoga District transferred to the Control of Local Bodies.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA (Tirthahalli Taluk).—

Q.—41. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) In what year primary schools in the Shimoga District were transferred to the control of local bodies?

(b) How many schools were in existence at the time of the transfer?

(c) (i) How many of them were boys' schools; (ii) how many girls' schools; (iii) how many grant-in-aid schools (with details)?

(d) (i) What is the strength of the establishment with the scale of their pay; (ii) in cases where schools are being held in rented buildings, what is the amount of rent paid?

(e) What is the total establishment charges during these years?

(f) What is the amount which the Government agreed to pay?

(g) What was the amount that should have been paid by Government according to rules; what was the amount sanctioned by Government as additional grant?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—41. (a) 1931.

(b) 774.

(c) (i) 534 Boys' Schools.

(ii) 48 Girls' Schools.

(iii) 163 Aided Schools.

28 Adikarnataka Schools.

1 Night School.

(d) (i) As per budget of 1934-35.—

Teaching Staff.—3 (35), 4

(30), 14 (25-1-30), 25 (25),

37 (20-1-25), 182 (20), 105

(17-1-20), 311 (17), 291(15).

Memals.—(11½), 2(11), 17(10), (30) (9), 5 (8), 21 (7), (5).

(ii) The rent charges amount to Rs. 549 per mensem or Rs. 6,588 per annum as per sanctioned scales as on 1st July 1934.

(e) A statement showing the total establishment charges inclusive of grants-in-aid during the years 1931-32 to 1933-34 (inclusive) is given below:—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Kannada Schools	2,05,385	1,96,831	1,97,932
Urdu Schools	32,356	31,603	32,539
Depressed Classes	6,560	6,406	6,115
Total	2,44,281	2,34,740	2,36,586

(f) Rs. 1,72,000 at the beginning and enhanced to Rs. 1,75,500 later.

(g) Rs. 1,75,500. An additional grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum has been sanctioned, temporarily for a period of 2 years from 1933-34.

Representation of the Havyaka Community in the State Service.

MESSRS. VENKATAGIRI RAO, MELAVARIGE and VENKATAGIRIYAPPA, KANLE (Sagar Taluk).—

Q.—44. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) What is the total population of the Havyaka community in the Mysore State?

(b) (i) How many of them have studied in colleges; (ii) how many are studying in colleges?

(c) (i) How many of them are employed in Government service; are there any who get a monthly salary of more than Rs. 50; if so, how many are there and in what appointments; (ii) how many among the Adikarnatakas are getting a monthly salary of more than Rs. 50?

(d) Are not Government aware that this community has not advanced in education even as much as the Adikarnatakas?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—44. (a) The information is not available as this community is not classed separately in the census and is included under "Brahmins."